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[1905]

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Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [a36]



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Hongkong, 5th June, 1906.

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[Editor]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 11A, DES VOGES ROAD C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 11TH, 1906

It is somewhat significant that at the time  
when the question of introducing some form  
of representative government into China has  
come to be discussed as within the range of  
practical politics circumstances have arisen  
in Great Britain which have brought the  
shortcomings of that system into undesirable  
prominence. Very few, in the present day,  
will be found seriously to doubt that repre-  
sentation of the people at large is essential  
to the proper government of any country.  
The time is past when the most reactionary  
politicians can seriously maintain that any-  
thing but national disaster in one form or  
another must sooner or later result from  
the attempt to govern any large nation  
without providing some means for properly  
ascertaining and giving effect to the views  
and wishes of the people at large. At the  
same time thoughtful men have not been  
without their doubts whether we have as  
yet hit upon the right mode of attaining  
this end by constitutional government so  
far as it has been developed up to the  
present time. That there should be some  
means of inducing those in authority to act  
in accordance with the wishes and opinions  
of the people at large no one will be  
disposed to gainsay, for will anyone be  
inclined to deny that this essential check is  
best found by elective institutions. The  
acceptance, however, of this undeniable  
position does not, by any means solve the  
whole problem, and the question is con-  
stantly cropping up in one form or another  
how adequate representation is to be  
obtained. It is manifest there is no  
absolute standard. Generally speaking, it  
is admitted on all sides that there should be

such representation as will fairly give effect  
to the views of the people as a whole; but  
this still leaves the question how that end  
is to be attained in any given circumstances  
unanswered. The best reply that can be  
given to it is that that system of  
representation is desirable which in given  
circumstances best enables the people to  
obtain the enforcement of their views by  
those who are immediately responsible for  
the Government of the country. This,  
however, is manifestly a very wide definition  
and opens the door to very divergent views  
as to the degree to which representative  
institutions are desirable in any given case.  
The Tsar of Russia, or his most reactionary  
advisers, would not be disposed to deny  
that the people should be represented in  
some way, while the President of the  
United States would not gainsay the fact  
that the power thus conferred upon the  
people must be restrained within certain  
limits. Thus the question always becomes  
one of practical statesmanship, not of  
abstract theory, and the greatest admirers  
of popular government cannot, but at times  
feel some misgivings as to the manner in  
which its principles are applied. The  
means of carrying out such a system must  
always be, in some form or other, party  
government, and we have of late had  
illustrations of the dangerous lengths to  
which party spirit may be carried even in  
countries long used to a representative  
system.  
The Chinese, who have gone to Europe  
to study among other things the question  
of representative government, must be  
struck by what has taken place at the  
recent general election; and, if they  
rightly grasp the facts, it may be  
impressed with the advantages of such a  
mode of procedure for the government of a  
nation such as theirs, or indeed of any  
nation at all. The particular weakness of  
the system which is presented for their con-  
sideration is precisely that which is most  
calculated to cause them to hesitate to  
introduce representative institutions, after  
the pattern familiar to Englishmen and  
Americans, into China. If there is one  
thing which the Chinese official dreads more  
than anything else, it is the possibility of  
the masses obtaining undue power and over-  
ruling the more mature judgment of the  
higher and better educated classes; and  
when they see one of the highest officials  
virtually impeached in the highest legisla-  
tive assembly because there has been some  
irregularity about giving a Chinese couple  
a few strokes of the bamboo under the  
sanction of the Chinese official specially  
appointed to the Transvaal in order to  
protect the immigrants, and without any  
complaint having been made either by the  
immigrants or by the Chinese Consul  
sent to look after their interests, they may  
well have some doubts whether government  
carried on in this manner is in accordance  
with the eternal fitness of things or likely  
to conduce to peace and harmony, if in-  
troduced into China. If they take cognizance  
of other measures which are occupying the  
attention of Parliament at the present time,  
such as the legislating on the part of trade  
unions of action which would be illegal on  
the part of other persons, and the suggestion  
that women should have the vote as well as  
men, they may be excused if they come to  
the conclusion that these things may do  
well enough for the outer barbarians but  
would never be useful or acceptable in the  
Celestial Empire.  
Of course any such conclusion, as we  
well know, would be erroneous, as it would  
be based upon an abnormal state of things,  
which we have every reason to hope will  
become modified by counteracting influences,  
or from which time will bring about a  
salutary result; but it can hardly be  
conceivable that the Chinese emissaries will  
realize this fact, which indeed is but  
imperfectly grasped even by thoughtful and  
far-seeing British statesmen. It may be  
doubted therefore whether very much will  
be attained towards inducing the Chinese  
to adopt a system of representative govern-  
ment by what they will see of its working  
abroad. There is quite as much to dis-  
courage as to encourage them in what they  
will find existing either in Great Britain  
America, or in France and, in a modified  
degree, in other European countries. If  
they are wisely directed, they may seize the  
truth that with all its shortcomings repre-  
sentation in some form is what is most  
essential to the security and stability of  
government; but even if they are convinced  
of this, they will still be faced with the  
difficult problem how what is good in  
representative government can be grafted  
upon the system existing in China with  
as little of its defects as is possible.  
This problem is by no means easy of solu-  
tion; but before anything practical can be  
effected, it has to be solved. In order to

do so, it will be necessary to make a  
critical examination of the whole internal  
administration of the country and to  
ascertain where it is defective and where  
it can be improved in the direction of  
representation with a view to the intro-  
duction of that system when the country has  
become ripe for it. This must of necessity  
be a slow process; and it is also a process  
to which the Chinese from their instincts  
are unfortunately but little inclined, as they  
hold to the idea that the government of their  
country is perfect in principle and that if  
things occasionally go wrong it is due to the  
defects of individual officials and not to the  
system which they have to administer.  
There were eight plague cases on Saturday  
all fatal.  
The German Mail of the 9th May was  
delivered in London on the 8th inst.  
Mr. J. C. Steen has been appointed an  
assistant engineer on the British section of the  
Kowloon-Canton railway.  
It is stated in the Government Gazette that  
until further notice the British Vice-Consulate  
at Macao has been closed.  
The Chinese working sailors at Shanghai are  
out on strike for a rise of sixty cents a day,  
because rice is dearer. Some prosecutions are  
reported. There are about six hundred men  
affected.  
An extract of the meteorological observations  
made at the Hongkong Observatory during the  
month of May shows the total maximum  
temperature to have been 84.6 degrees, the  
minimum 73.2 degrees and the total rainfall  
11.589 inches.  
The Gazette notifies those interested that  
ships conveying Chinese passengers under  
the provisions of the Chinese Emigration  
Ordinance, 1889 to 1911, will not be allowed  
to carry them on the upper weather deck  
between June 1st and October 16 inclusive.  
While a Chinese woman was hanging clothes  
out to dry over the verandah of the first floor  
of 19, Stanley Street on Saturday, she lost her  
balance and fell head first into the water channel  
below. She was immediately removed to  
hospital, where it was found that her skull was  
fractured.  
A recent number of the Nanyangpao, it is said,  
contained a leading article expressing approval  
of "the way in which German interests are being  
safeguarded in Shanghai." Kiao-chau, it says  
is still regarded as another Alsace-Lorraine by  
the Chinese, who will never best any feelings  
but those of hatred and resentment towards  
Germany until this place is restored.  
One of the items of "legal intelligence" that  
has come out by the mail is that Mr. Justice  
Dunlop and Mr. Plowden, who have hitherto  
reigned practically supreme as legal jesters and  
judicial humorists, have been eclipsed by Sir  
Wilfred Lawson. To a solicitor who, defending  
a Boston miser, said, "We regret being drawn  
in, but I regret like a flash, 'Why, were you drunk  
too?'"  
The programme of music to be performed by  
the Band of the 2nd Royal West Kent Regi-  
ment on the New Parade Ground today (Mon-  
day), from 5 to 6.30 p.m., reads:—March,  
"Under the Double Eagle," Wagner; Overture  
to "Mignon," Thomas; Selection from "Oli-  
vette," Ansell; Valse, "Dolores," Waldteufel;  
Serenade, "D'Amore," Blum; Selection from  
"Mr. Popple," Ruben.  
Once a week there is already running from  
Vladivostok an express train perfectly equip-  
ped on which the journey to Berlin may be com-  
fortably made in less than fourteen days and to  
Paris or London in fifteen days. For this  
express, which carries mails and first and second  
class passengers all traffic stands aside, with the  
result that absolute punctuality is guaranteed.  
It leaves Vladivostok every Tuesday, and  
travelling homeward this way is not only more  
expedient but considerably cheaper than by  
either sea route.  
Returns of the average amount of bank notes  
in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hong-  
kong during the month ended 31st May, 1906,  
as certified by the managers of the respective  
banks, are as under:—  
Banks. Average Specie in  
amount reserve  
Chartered Bank of  
India, Australia and  
China \$3,074,977 \$2,300,000  
Hongkong and Shang-  
hai Banking Corpora-  
tion 11,263,621 8,500,000  
National Bank of China,  
Limited 65,369 47,000  
Total \$14,403,967 \$10,847,000  
A propos the death of a Crimean veteran,  
the *Bytandor* remarks that by an extraordinary  
oversight he did not die in the workhouse.  
"This," says the *Singapore Free Press*, "is one  
of the silly ideas prevalent amongst the pro-  
letariat, and also in a higher circle which ought  
to know better. When a veteran of the Crimea  
or the Mutiny dies a pauper, it is hastily and  
falsely assumed that he was neglected by an un-  
grateful country. The fact is, no veteran dies  
in the poorhouse, save through his own folly.  
He gets a pension, and sells it for beer—that is  
the whole story. If he got a second pension;  
in lieu of the one sold, he would sell it too for  
more beer. We have no pity for this particular  
kind of fool, but we object to the War Office  
and the country being accused of heartlessness  
in the matter."

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]  
OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 10th.  
Sir Halliday Macartney is dead,  
aged 73 years.  
[Who's Who gives the following particulars:—  
Sir Halliday Macartney was born in 1833. He  
took his M.D. degree at the Edinburgh Uni-  
versity in 1858; was in the Army Medical  
Department from 1858 to 1862; served in the  
Chinese war 1860, and in the war against the  
Taiping; was director of the Imperial Arsenal  
at Nanking till 1876, and a Knight of the Grand  
Cross Imperial Order of the Double Dragon of  
China, and was created a K.C.M.G. in 1885.]

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]  
THE ROYAL MARRIAGE  
FESTIVITIES.

LONDON, June 7th.  
The Prince and Princess of Wales have  
left Madrid. King Alfonso and the Queen  
made them a most cordial farewell at the  
station.

THE MADRID OUTRAGE.  
LONDON, June 7th.  
The Republican editor, Senor Nakens, has  
been arrested in Madrid. Senor Nakens  
admits to having sheltered the perpetrator  
of the bomb outrage after the event.

THE JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS  
IN ENGLAND.  
LONDON, June 7th.  
Twenty Japanese naval officers landed  
with the King and Queen at Windsor Castle,  
and afterwards inspected the castle.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.  
LONDON, June 7th.  
The Emperor Francis has exchanged the  
most cordial telegrams with King Victor  
Emmanuel, expressing unalterable mutual  
friendship.

RUSSIA.  
LONDON, June 8th.  
The revolution of the peasantry is rapidly  
spreading in Russia, especially in the North  
West, where estates are being burnt and an  
organized resistance offered to the military.

THE CHICAGO TINNED MEAT  
SCANDAL.  
LONDON, June 8th.  
As a general consequence of the Chicago  
revelations, the British military authorities  
are thoroughly overhauling their stock of  
tinned meats.

GERMANY AND THE TRIPLE  
ALLIANCE.  
LONDON, June 8th.  
The German official press is jubilant at  
the exchange of telegrams indicating the  
solidity of the Triple alliance, but the  
unofficial papers are doubtful of the  
sincerity of Italy.

THE TROUBLE IN NATAL.  
LONDON, June 8th.  
The idea is gaining ground in Natal that  
the employment of Imperial troops in the  
native trouble will be necessary, owing to  
the wider ramifications of the rebellion.  
Great disquietude exists among the whites  
in Zululand.  
Colonel Mackenzie's prolonged drives in  
the bush have greatly exhausted the men.

CHINESE LABOURERS IN THE  
TRANSVAAL.  
LONDON, June 8th.  
During a debate in the House of Com-  
mons, Mr. Churchill admitted the fact that  
only twelve applicants among the Chinese  
labourers in the Transvaal for repatriation  
showed no general desire among the Chinese  
in the Rand to return to China, the fact,  
however, that there were even twelve  
applicants justified the perpetuation of the  
system.

(N.C. Daily News Service.)  
RUSSIAN INTEREST IN MONGOLIA.  
Peking, June 6th.  
In connection with the establishment of a  
Russian Consulate at Ulaanai, Mongolia, Mr.  
Pokotilov (Russian Minister) has demanded of  
the Waimur permission to put up telegraph  
lines between Siberia and Urga in order to  
facilitate communications between Ulaanai  
and St. Petersburg, or to build them by Russo-  
Chinese co-operation.  
VISCONTI HAYASHI'S SUCCESSOR  
IN LONDON.  
Tokyo, June 8th.  
Baron Komura, lately Foreign Minister and  
chief Japanese Plenipotentiary, has been  
appointed Ambassador to London.

RAILWAYS AND MINES IN  
MANCHURIA.  
Tokyo, June 6th.  
This morning was issued an Imperial Ordi-  
nance to authorize the private management of  
the Japanese railways in Manchuria. A new  
company will also undertake the exploiting of  
the Fushun colliery. Chinese will be invited to  
subscribe according to the Treaty of Peking.

LAWN BOWLS.

The return match between the Civil Service  
and Kowloon Clubs was played on Saturday  
afternoon. Four rinks took part in the game,  
which was 21 heads, but though play ruled even  
for the first eight or nine heads it was soon seen  
that victory would rest with the home team.  
Admittedly the turf was far short of the ideal  
and the ground was rather tricky. At any rate  
the visitors did not find it to their liking, and  
had to acknowledge defeat by 19 points. The  
Kowloon Club had three of their rinks winning  
handsomely, that skipped by Mr. Henderson  
securing the biggest lead, but their fourth rink  
under Mr. Baxter went down before Mr. Brett's  
quarterette. The scores were:—

CIVIL SERVICE.	KOWLOON.
E. Dawson	D. McIntyre
A. Blowsy	G. T. Wilson
P. R. Adams	Wm. Hutchison
L. E. Brett	R. H. Baxter
R. Duncan	J. Ramsay
A. Carter	T. Neave
E. Badoek	T. Peiris
M. Moller	A. A. H. Milroy
B. Palmer	Wm. Russell
W. H. Kelly	J. C. Gow
P. T. Lambie	G. K. Harton
J. A. Wheel	Wm. Ramsey
W. Fincher	A. Ramsay
C. H. Parkinson	D. Gow
R. Hudson	F. H. Dixon
R. Fenton	J. M. Henderson

There were many visitors present during the  
afternoon, and a pleasant time was enjoyed by  
all. At the close of the match there was an  
exchange of compliments, and it was indicated  
that another match should be arranged soon.  
On the previous occasion the Civil Service won  
by three points.  
SATURDAY'S TENNIS MATCH.  
WON BY HONGKONG CLUB.  
Considerable interest was taken in the annual  
tennis match between the H.K.C.C. and the  
Ladies' Recreation Club, which took place on  
the Cricket Club ground on Saturday afternoon.  
A large number of ladies witnessed the games,  
being accommodated with screens which  
protected them from a burning sun. The band  
of the 19th Infantry was in attendance, and  
provided music during the afternoon.  
The players were:—  
Ladies' Recreation Club: Messrs. H.  
Pinckney, T. B. Norrie, R. F. C. Master, P.  
C. Zohmann, H. W. Woodward, R.N., and  
Lt. Whyte, R.N.  
Hongkong Cricket Club: Messrs. H.  
Hancock, R. Hancock, R. MacPherson, T. E.  
Pearce, R. B. Beattie and Captain Carpenter.  
A number of the matches proved very interest-  
ing, especially those in which Messrs. H. and  
R. Hancock, T. B. Norrie and H. Pinckney  
took part, and but for Messrs.  
Master and Zohmann's collapse in their  
contest with the Messrs. Hancock a close  
finish would have been witnessed. The result  
was a win for the Cricket Club by eight  
games, the scores being—H.K.C.C. 58; L.R.C.  
50.  
Results were as under:—  
R. and H. Hancock v. Norrie and Pinckney,  
6 all.  
Beattie and Pearce v. Master and Zohmann,  
8-4.  
Carpenter and MacPherson v. Woodward and  
Whyte, 6 all.  
Carpenter and MacPherson v. Master and  
Zohmann, 6 all.  
R. and H. Hancock v. Woodward and Whyte,  
7-5.  
Beattie and Pearce v. Norrie and Pinckney,  
3-9.  
Beattie and Pearce v. Woodward and Whyte,  
6 all.  
R. and H. Hancock v. Master and Zohmann,  
12-0.  
Carpenter and MacPherson v. Norrie and  
Pinckney, 4-8.  
When the match had concluded, Miss Alice  
Berkley was asked to present the prizes won  
in the recent tournaments.  
On completion of her task the Hon. Mr. T.  
Sercombe Smith thanked her, and presented her  
with a pretty bouquet as the "outward and  
visible sign" of their spirit of gratitude.  
Three hearty cheers followed for the ladies  
and the proceedings terminated.

THE N.D.L. S.S. "ROON."  
We are glad to hear from Messrs. Melchers  
and Co., the agents, that the repairs of the  
Imperial German Mail steamer *Roos* will be  
finished at Nagasaki on the 27th inst., and that  
this steamer will be despatched from Hongkong  
to Europe via usual ports of call on the 11th  
of July.  
LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.  
The P. & O. str. *Delta* left Singapore for this  
port on the 9th inst., at noon, with the outward  
English mails, and is due here on the 13th inst.,  
about 6 p.m.  
The C.P.R. str. *Albatross* arrived at Shang-  
hai at 12.30 p.m. on Friday, the 8th inst.,  
and left again at 8 a.m. same day for Hongkong,  
and is due here at noon on Tuesday, the  
12th inst.  
The C.F.R. str. *Empress of China* left Yoko-  
hama on Friday, the 8th inst., p.m. for Victoria  
and Vancouver.  
The N.Y.K. str. *Kumano Maru* (Australian  
Line) left Manila for this port on the 9th inst.,  
and is expected here on the 11th inst.  
The s.s. *Gaekwar* is due here on 12th instant.  
The s.s. *Morvarri* is due here on 13th instant.  
The O. & O. s.s. *Coptic* arrived at San Fran-  
cisco on the 7th instant.  
The L.G.M. s.s. *Zieten*, which left here on 8th  
inst., 7 a.m., arrived at Shanghai on Friday, 8th  
inst., 3 p.m.  
The M.M. s.s. *Tourane*, with the next French  
Mail, left Saigon on the 9th inst., at 4 a.m.,  
instead of Friday, at 1 p.m., and is due here on  
Monday night.

WEATHER REPORT.  
The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued  
the following report:—  
On the 9th at 11.40 a.m.—The barometer has  
risen slightly over S. China and Japan, and  
fallen a little in N. China.  
Pressure is lowest over Manchuria, and  
highest over N.E. Japan, and the China Sea.  
Moderate and fresh S.W. winds, are indicated  
in the Formosa Channel and light S.W. winds over  
the N. part of the China Sea.  
Forecast:—S.W. winds, moderate to light,  
fair.



## JOTTINGS.

I hear that the Government Commission appointed to inquire into local administration has now settled down to business under its new Chairman, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt. There are indications that the inquiry, which is likely to be fairly exhaustive, will be protracted over a considerable period, and though the Commission is sitting twice a week there is little hope of the inquiry concluding under six months. Then the report and recommendations will take some time to prepare, so that, on the most favourable estimate, the public cannot hope to be in possession of the results this year.

There was a paragraph in the Press the other day to the effect that certain blunders on the Clock Tower had been repaired, and I was astonished to see that the scaffolding which had encircled the tower for so many weeks had been removed without any attempt being made to give the exterior the cleaning and renovation that it so obviously needed. That, however, is not the only sign of neglect. Its faces are no longer lit up at night, and the people who used to be induced to hasten their steps homeward after a study of one of its dials are conscious of something being wrong those nights when they look up and see nothing but the dark outline. It looks indeed as if those responsible were trying to bring the old landmark into disrepute, by allowing it to develop into what some folks say it is, an eyesore, and by failing to make it as useful as it has hitherto been. Isn't it time somebody did something again?

It is curious how our news returns to us after many months. When an item has gone the rounds of the press, ornamented by some sub-editor or criticised by another it is perhaps a little difficult to recognise the original paragraph. Some few months ago the advisability of replacing the boys in our domestic services by females was discussed in this column, and in making a comparison between the males and the females the writer naturally suggested that the latter would not only be better suited for household duties but that they would be more amenable to the "lawful orders" of their employers. Judge then the writer's surprise when he reads in an Indian exchange the following travesty of his original suggestion: "In Hongkong, the servant question is a terrible one. The Chinese servant is described as both a thief and revengeful, so much so, that a few months ago discussion was opened in the Hongkong Press as to whether it were possible to get rid of the 'male' element in Chinese house-keeping (a survival of the old days of military rule) and substitute Chinese girls." It is a trite remark that a rolling stone gathers no moss, but it will be admitted that a circulating paragraph, if it does not gain in bulk, frequently changes in form.

Hongkong is not the only place that sends up a wall about the dollar. It is heard in the French colonies, in the Straits Settlements, and even in the Dutch possessions further south. The "petite fonctionnaires," as they are called in Indo-China, complain loudly of the hardships to which they are exposed by reason of the fact that wages and salaries are based on the home currency. All the advantages of this system accrue to the merchants and commercial people, and the poor consumers have to suffer. Even the ray of hope which communication with the authorities in Paris held out has been extinguished, as the reply was that the rise and fall in the value of the silver made it impossible to give the desired "stabilisation" of the piastre. In the Netherlands colonies the cry is practically the same.

One would, however, have looked for different results in Singapore, where the dollar has recently been fixed at two shillings and fourpence. But such is not the case. A writer in the new journal, the *Straits Weekly*, says that "no one appears to be one penny the better for the enhanced value of our local currency. The sterling-salaried men look upon fifty at 2s.4d. with jaundiced eyes and complain that they never were so poor, while the silverites growl that they are not getting enough for their money. Exporters don't like it and the importers say that it has knocked the bottom out of trade generally—just in the same old way as when the dollar depreciated almost to nothing a few years ago." Thus, we begin to realise that no matter what is done in this connection, the grumblers, like the poor, will always be with us.

Punches and electric fans are blessings which most of us appreciate at this time, and while it is an effort to keep cool, we discard as much clothing as is considered consistent with decency and dignity, few residents dare risk their reputation by appearing on the streets minus jacket and vest as so many American visitors do at present. It takes some time to check those who have lived in the Far East for some time, and thus it is that the sight of white men walking about in their shirts with trousers and shirts as their only garments is only regarded as a circumstance—one of the many unusual scenes which visitors never fail to provide.

RANVAN

## THE WORLD'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

"Punch" Fairs, the Englishman, has clearly vindicated his right to call himself the champion tennis player of the world. Great matches at real tennis have always been few and far between, but Peter Latham after a long tenancy of the title was compelled to surrender it to "Punch" Fairs last year and Ferdinand Garcia, the French champion, has now failed to wrest it from him. Very great interest was taken in the deciding match which was played at Prince's Club, Brighton, for at the first meeting the Frenchman had won three out of four sets and their second meeting had resulted in favour of the Englishman, but, precisely the same score. In the last match, however, Fairs fairly and squarely outplayed his man, and winning three consecutive sets in great style he again established his title to the world's championship and the £200 which were staked on the match—*Panlong Gazette*.

## SHANGHAI ANOMALIES.

The following two letters, copied from the minutes of the Shanghai Municipal Council, show how vexed is still "the Mixed Court question."

Council Room,  
Shanghai, 28th May, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to bring to the notice of the Council a case which has been under discussion between the Council and the German Consular Authorities during the past two months. The facts have little or no intrinsic bearing on the point which has been raised, and they are sufficiently set out in the enclosed copy of the correspondence file. Briefly summarized, they are as follows:—

On the 31st December, a Chinese, by name Yu Chien-pao, was sentenced at the Mixed Court to six years' imprisonment for counterfeiting twenty-cent pieces. Early in April an application was received from the Mixed Court Magistrate for the release of this prisoner on the grounds of ill-health; upon examination it was found that this application was not bona fide. In May a renewed application for release was received from the Taitai on the grounds that the case was one which, under the provisions of Article 4 of the Mixed Court Rules of 1869, it was for the City Magistrate to take action. As to the desirability of complying with the Taitai's request, the Council has since been in correspondence with the Consul General for Germany.

The Consul General will observe that even were the provisions of the rule applicable, it might reasonably be demanded that the City Magistrate should come into the Settlement for the purpose of holding the trial, and that the sentence should be served in the Municipal Jail. It is not, however, with this only in view that the Council sees the urgency for resisting the Chinese claim in the matter. It is contended by Dr. Scholtz that for the present the Rules of 1869 only have effect, and that the provisional code of 1902 together with the procedure which has grown up in respect to the Mixed Court during the past thirty-seven years shall no longer be followed.

Litigant compliance with this dictum would be fraught with the gravest consequences for, to cite only one fundamental point, the Consul General will observe that Rule 1 of the Code of 1869 calls for the provision of lodging for prisoners by the Magistrate, and its rigid observance would involve the abolition of the Municipal Jail and the handing over of the present occupants to the custody of the Chinese.

Your despatch of the 5th February last, informed the Council that all matters relating to the Mixed Court are in the hands of the Diplomatic Body in Peking. On the 15th March you wrote requesting, on behalf of the Consul Body, the suspension of appeal in respect to Mixed Court cases. With a view, therefore, in the first place, of upholding the authority of the Mixed Court as the only proper tribunal for criminal cases arising in the Settlement (except only those involving the death penalty), and to impress upon the Diplomatic Body the comprehensive code of rules for observance in that Court, I have the honour to request that the case in question be submitted in full for the Minister's information.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
Cecil Holliday,  
Chairman,  
Municipal Council.

Shanghai, May 11st.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 28th instant, having for object the case of Yu Chien-pao, counterfeiter of coins, which has been under discussion between the Council and the German Consular authorities for the last two months.

The Consul Body is fully acquainted with the facts of the case and is still unanimously of opinion that Yu Chien-pao should be brought before the Mixed Court to be sentenced according to the Chinese authorities in accordance with the request of the German Consul General.

The demand being complied with the Consul Body will furnish the Diplomatic Body with the facts of the case and respectfully point out to it, as has been done many times before, the imperative need for an adequate and comprehensive code of rules for observance in the Mixed Court.

As for the case in question, negotiations have taken place between our German colleague and the Taitai, and as a consequence of these negotiations it has been recognized that Yu Chien-pao had not to be tried by the Mixed Court but by the Shanghai city's magistrate, in accordance with the Rules which, under instructions received from Peking cannot be disregarded, as was done before the troubles of December last. The Consul Body knows that this disregard of said rules has been a reasonable consequence of growth of this settlement which brings forth unavoidable changes in the rules for the administration of justice in this settlement. It is regrettable that the Chinese authorities do not always appear to be convinced of these changes and their consequences, but the Consul Body has always tried its best to convince them of the necessity to keep up with the times and agree promptly to alter the existing rules for the administration of justice. The Consul Body feels how difficult it is to revert to a literal compliance with the said rules.

Our letter of the 15th of March stated that the Consul Body is not a Court of Appeal, which functions are not invested with us as a body, but the treaties define clearly the duty of every Consul when he is unable to arrange matters in the first instance.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
D. S. SHERRE,  
Consul General for Belgium,  
and Senior Consul.  
Cecil Holliday, Esq.,  
Chairman, Municipal Council.

## SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

As the "Home Rulers" in India appear to be renewing their activity, we welcome the following capital letter, by "An Indian," which appears in the *Kangoon Gazette*:—

SIR,—It is not unnatural that we, Indians residing in Burma, a country free from the social curses which have convulsed and prostrated our motherland, the recollection of wrongs which our countrymen beyond the sea inflict upon one another with more caste prejudices fills the mind with greater horror and indignation than if we were at home. To give an instance: Some time back, a poor woman, evidently not of a superior caste, was run over by a gharry, and there she was on the road, stretched and struggling for help. Quite at hand was a high-caste Hindu passing. Does it need to be told that he did? He would not, for all the world, give a helping hand, for fear of losing the "society" that attaches to his caste by touching her, but coolly went his way, till a policeman on the beat came to her rescue. I will here place in juxtaposition another incident. The Prince of Wales in his recent tour, was one day motoring in Mysore. Suddenly he stopped his car, got down, and hurried to a spot where a servant-man had been knocked off another car; and His Royal Highness would not budge from that man till he was satisfied that his wounds were dressed, and that he was properly attended to. Now, Sir, if I could address my educated Indian friends through your paper, I would say:—Friends and countrymen, I beg in present to your gaze the two scenes above, however imperfectly sketched. In the one you see the Hereditary Prince, the greatest and mightiest of thrones and our future Emperor doing but a simple act of humanity in ministering to a fellow-man; and in the other, you behold a high-caste countryman of ours not deigning so much as to cast a pitiful look upon the poor woman, but leaving her to do upon the street. Now, gentlemen, look on this picture and on that, and hang your heads for shame. If that is hard, well then, from the noble, elevated example of the great Prince let us learn to stoop a little towards our fellow-countrymen who are smarting under the basest form of social degradation the work of our own iniquitous hands, and not look down upon them and treat them as so many vile dogs; let us learn to crawl out of the corner of the social sanctum and breathe the fragrant atmosphere of a charitable brotherhood without indulging in our "monumental lie" and telling the world that we are a united nation. Let us, if possible, try and care our social leprosy that has ulcerated our entire national being before we pretend to stalk in silk-cosies and purple; let us have our eastern hands forced to shake with our co-religionists, let us try to stand on our rotten legs before we aspire to become the counterpart of the heroic Japanese. If we do this, surely, before long, we shall have made a remarkable stride in the path of social and consequently political aggrandisement of our great country.

## CHICAGO MEAT SCANDAL.

Taking as text the words "horrible malpractices" from the text of a telegram announcing the discovery at American meat markets, the poet of the *Singapore Free Press* writes:—  
Having lived in the East for full many a year,  
I'll be truthful believed, when I say,  
I've had horrid adventures with various foods,  
Till I marvel I'm living to-day.  
But though I am inwardly hardened, and  
though I am practically un-learned through-out,  
When I read of these fearful disclosures I  
own  
That my innards soon creeping about,  
I've groined at the terrible tricks of the  
Cook:  
I've shied at the goat and the horse:  
Twice poison has put my poor foot in the grave,  
And I was only extricated by force.  
Three times I've been strangled by long locks  
of hair.  
That said so free in the broth—  
And once I had paralyzed tonsils from stew  
That contained one huge underdone moth.  
And yet, oh my brothers, such trifles as these  
Grow faint in the face of such rows—  
I could stand a mere oversight such as, we'll  
say,  
Their buying their beef from a mews.  
I could tolerate rabbit in spite of a doubt  
As to whether its innards were eat.  
But I should be loath to admit that I inwardly shrink  
At horrid disclosures like that.  
Don't think for a moment I mind putrid meat  
For that is a trifle—a doubt  
But the fine, fat, rich gravy that swims in  
the tin  
Would keep it from walking about—  
But the horrid malpractices nameless and  
"black"  
Such as the Chinese called form of the term.  
That makes me look back to the out-going post—  
And when I look, Brothers, I squirm.

## SHIP CASED IN ICE.

MYSTERY OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER  
CLEARED UP.  
All the elements of an ocean tragedy are wrapped up in the fate of the German steamer *Sovetanya*, the mystery surrounding the disappearance of which has just been cleared up. Intelligence received in London that the vessel has been discovered, completely cased in ice, at Nikolaj-fsk, near the Amur River, with the corpses of the crew frozen on board.  
The *Sovetanya*, which was formerly a well-known Dutch East India steamer, took a cargo of coal out to Japan during the Russo-Japanese war, but afterwards entered the employ of the Russian Government.  
The vessel took a cargo of arms and ammunition intended for the defence of Vladivostok, but was unable to enter that port owing to the Japanese blockade, and took refuge in the Amur River.  
Here, last October, she received orders not to proceed to Vladivostok until after the ratification of the Peace Treaty, and accordingly waited her time. Shortly afterwards the vessel disappeared, and nothing is known as to her subsequent movements. The steamer *Ena* was dispatched in November last from Vladivostok in search of the missing ship, but returned, having found no trace of either the steamer or her crew.  
Since that date nothing has been heard of the *Sovetanya*, but now the news comes that the vessel has been discovered by the natives tipped in the ice.

## THE LATE MR. BEVIS.

The funeral of the late Mr. H. M. Bevis took place at the Brompton Cemetery on 9th May. Amongst the mourners present were the Rev. Henry Bevis (brother), Mr. J. Howard Gwyther (brother-in-law), Mr. Leslie H. Gwyther, Mr. Ernest Miller, and Mr. No. 1 Pike (nephews), Mr. Thomas Jackson, Sir Ewen Cameron, and Mr. C. S. Addis (representing the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank), Mr. H. R. Coombs, Mr. A. P. Stokes, and Mr. Horace Harwood.

## MORE OPIUM ARGUMENT.

The *Singapore Free Press* leaves no room for doubt as to where it stands with regard to anti-opium agitation. It says:—

In regard to the opium trade, or as the usual trident type of mind loves to all it, the opium traffic, that had been made the subject of one of these resounding resolutions the House of Commons so often see introduced by the sort of people who seek what they suppose to be victory by their interference with the individual liberty of others. They are very precisely of the number of those persons who

Compound for sins they are inclined to  
By damning those they have no mind to.  
The members of the House of Commons who voted for Mr. Theodore Taylor's resolution, hardly one of whom perhaps ever saw opium or a Chinaman, and wouldn't know an opium pipe from a penny whistle, went home or to their Club thereafter, and had their Scotch and Irish and cigar, or if Labour Members, their beer and their bacon. The ordinary decently balanced mind there is a vast comedy of error and cant about it all. The arrant Phariseism of the attitude is none the less real because the members who voted for the resolution were possibly more or less unconscious of their attitude of mind. But the question is not after all one of a cheap clearing claim for morality. The fact is that the cultivation of the poppy yields a considerable revenue to the Indian Exchequer, some £4,930,000 roughly in 1904-05 and £6,450,000 in the preceding year. A large native population in the Patna and Malwa districts lives on this cultivation. The ratio of decline in the production of Indian opium, whose chief market is China, with subsidizing funds of aid in this Colony, Indo-China and the Dutch Indies, is well exhibited in the figures given above. For China the question is not really a moral one, although various Government officials give a colour to that plea. It is an economic one, based on the fact that China herself is now producing large and increasing quantities of opium. The production of this is commensurate, encouraged, by the provincial administrations, although there is a profusion of prohibition. In fact it is quite certain that the opium consumed in China now, is greatly developed in the native cultivation, must be well ahead of the total importation from India and Persia. There can be no doubt at all that the true anxiety of the Chinese Government, whatever it may openly profess, is to develop its home production of opium, and so retain within the Empire the large amount of bullion or commodities exported to cover the cost of the imported opium. Mr. Morley, Secretary of State for India, declares that if China really desires to restrict the consumption of Indian opium, His Majesty's Government would agree to any plan, even at the cost of any sacrifice. That is to say the assurance must come from the Chinese Government in order that so strong a step as a declaration to the Indian Government in its local policy be adopted. Then there is the fact that the House of Commons must be prepared to reimburse the Indian Government for any enforced cessation of revenue. If the House of Commons calls the tune it must pay the piper.

The tune being between four and five millions a sterling per annum. The same principle would need to be applied in the case of any attempted interference with our own fiscal system. And not only would the Imperial grant have to be made on the regularly rising rate indicated by the revenue farm letting it would also be a fair charge on the Radical Home Government that would be so idiotic as to tamper with our revenue to satisfy the vanity of a horde of posing fact-mongers in England, and police that would be demanded by the substitution of the exciting and crime-producing arrack, samshu, and cheap Hamburg spirits, for the relative, content-giving, and crime-repressing opium. This does not look like a retrenchment policy; it is not at all a policy of efficiency.

## A NEW DYE.

A discovery has been made of a new red colouring matter, of which the *Tribine* writes:—This indigo-red, as the new compound is named, is a remarkable product, for not only is it applicable to all the vegetable fibres with the production of a fast red but also to the animal fibres. Further, the compound itself, synchronizing as it does with the scientific import and novelty attached to the discovery of the dye, is distinctly illustrative of the latest achievement of modern chemical technologists. The new dye stuff is a definite chemical compound, closely related in constitution to indigo, in fact prepared from indigo. It is prepared, not by any process of extraction, giving small yields, as in the case of indigo, but by chemical methods of the so-called "indigo-red," known for a long time as a constituent of natural indigo, but by a method of conversion by substitution giving quantitative yields. In point of fact, although the patents relating to its preparation are not yet published, it is to be regarded as a sulphur substituted product of indigo.

Here rests the novelty and scientific importance connected with this indigo-red for, as we have seen, the investigations during the last century of chemists and scientists into the nature of the constitution, the analysis and the synthesis of indigo and other organic compounds, the latter body itself, considered as a subject for conversion into other products, has hitherto yielded no results of any industrial value.

This is all the more surprising as indigo, known as a dyestuff for thousands of years, was essentially the first dye in which experiments were conducted. These were so far prosecuted that, as long as eighty years ago, at a time when the application of chemical knowledge to experiments of this nature was necessarily somewhat tentative and crude, the chemist Unverdorfen succeeded in obtaining from it the aromatic compound aniline, the initial step making possible the modern chemical researches thirty years afterwards. Indeed, so much attention has been devoted by chemists to indigo since that time that a practicable method was elaborated in 1882 by Bayer and Dreyer for its synthetic preparation—a feat now well enough known.

In spite of all this attention in various directions there has been hitherto obtained no indigo of a colouring matter of equal value, with the exception, of course, of its sulphuric acid-indigo carmine, which has been known for a long time. Besides this, then, the compound of interest produced from indigo by a process of conversion is what is known to chemists as an "oxygen analogue," itself valuable as a colouring matter and of technical interest only.

Dr. Friedlander, of Vienna, the discoverer of this new dye, seems to have had the happy thought to pursue the subject of the preparation of the "sulphur analogue" of indigo, and the results, the discovery and the industrial preparation of the new dye, may reasonably be looked upon as the forerunner of other important discoveries in technical chemistry.

## KODAKS AT HOME PRICES.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK (23-12-64) \$38.00  
4 CARTRIDGE (25-15-64) \$80.00

## LONG. HING &amp; CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

BEIERSCH-BIERBROUWERIJ

"DE AMSTEL"

PASTEURIZED  
EXPORT  
PILSENER  
BEER.

Per Case 4 Doz. Quarts ... \$16.50  
" 1 " Pints ... 4.15  
" 1 " ... 10.50  
" 1 " ... 2.75

SOLE AGENTS

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

## THE WORLD'S MINING WEALTH.

According to the General Report and statistics of the mining and quarrying industries of the world, issued as a Blue-book, the British Empire in 1904 produced nearly 40 per cent. of the total gold output. This total amounted to 10,593,846 oz., of an estimated value of over £7,000,000 sterling. Of individual countries, the United States came first, with 231, then the Transvaal, with 223, and Australia, with 223 per cent.

In all, the number of persons engaged in mining and quarrying at home and abroad was close upon five millions, this figure not including some countries for which statistics are not available. Roughly speaking, one-fifth of the number were employed in the United Kingdom, and one-third in the British Empire.  
Over half the total number were engaged in coal-mining, Great Britain employing 833,000, the United States 597,000, and Germany 543,000. The world's output of coal came to 886,000,000 tons, valued at £245,000,000, the United States leading with 291,538,000 worth, followed by Great Britain with 288,551,000. Compared with 1903 the United States exhibited a decrease of both output and value, Great Britain produced 2,128,000 metric tons more, but the total value of the output was £4,373,000 less, while Germany's output showed an increase of 6,993,000 metric tons and also an increase of total value of £1,689,000.

The death-rate in coal mines per 1,000 employed varies considerably in different parts of the world. In the United States it is returned at 3.33, in Germany 1.90, British Empire 1.27, United Kingdom 1.24, and in France 1.07. The death-rate for foreign countries generally is 2.20. It is of some interest to compare these figures with the gold mining death-rate. The returns are only a few for the British Empire, and these reveal a death-rate per 1,000 of 2.55.

In iron production the United States with an output of 103 millions tons is far ahead of any other country. Germany ranks next with 53 millions tons, and then Great Britain with 44 millions. These figures only relate to the ores actually raised in the countries in question.

## THE PLAGUE.

INV. TIGATIONS AT BOMBAY.

The Allahabad *Plagues* says: From investigations of plague which have commenced working in the Patel Laboratory, Bombay, it would seem as if the whole problem of the disease were going to turn on the species of rat and rat flea which carry infection. Dr. Martin, it is understood, holds that whether plague is primarily a rat disease and epidemics among human beings merely a participation of man in the intimate relationship of the two is undoubted. Hence arise the strongest reasons for believing that infected rats are the most important cause of the epidemic spread of plague. The advisory committee have concentrated their efforts in the first instance on the seasonal prevalence of rat plague in Bombay and also in villages, and its relation to the human epidemic, the habits of rats and their parasites, their breeding season and existence of sub-acute or chronic plague among them in months when the disease is not epidemic are being closely studied. From 500 to 1,000 rats per day have been examined in a most elaborate way, and the existence and extent of the disease throughout the year should thus be determined.

## KEROSENE OIL VERSUS PLAGUE.

Mr. W. Piers, manager of Ewart, Eryie and Co's Bulk Oil Installation, writes to a Karachi paper:—"As manager and employer of a large number of labourers for over 5 years in a bulk oil installation, I have noticed that none of my coolies employed in the carrying of oil have been attacked. From this experience I am firmly of the opinion that kerosene oil acts as a preventive. It has come to my notice that during the past year I have lost about 6 men and boys, who did not come in contact with oil, three men and boys being employed on machines. I am so convinced of what I write that I have strongly recommended my men to besmear their bodies with petroleum oil. I may add that my men live mostly in the infected areas."

## AN INTERESTING CLAIM.

The Russo-Chinese Bank which, before the war in Manchuria, was regarded as an agent in disguise of the Russian Government, or, at any rate, of those astronomical speculators, Brabazoff, Alexeeff and Co., and as a consequence found its path by no means one of roses, has now, it is alleged, been dealt a further blow. It is stated that the Japanese Government has called upon the Russo-Chinese Bank authorities to hand over to the Russian Government, on the basis of the various branches of the bank in Port Arthur on the day that Port Arthur capitulated. If this request is not complied with, the Japanese Government has threatened to confiscate all the real property belonging to and connected with the Russo-Chinese Bank, Port Arthur and at Dalny. The amount thus claimed is very considerable, and the Japanese have been able to arrive at it from the bank's books, which were seized by the Japanese on their entry into Port Arthur.

## OUR PRICES

HAVE BEEN REVISED

throughout on basis of prevailing high exchange.

We supply only

PIANOS

HIGHEST CLASS.

of great durability, and are entitled to claim for them greater excellence in every particular than any others offered in the Colony.

WE ARE THE

ONLY FIRM

who have had long practical experience in

Hongkong as

EXPERTS AND

MANUFACTURERS

and our vast superior knowledge is embodied in all Pianos we Manufacture or Import.

The latter are personally selected at the

factories, and are thoroughly

PREPARED AND

PROTECTED

THROUGHOUT

against heat, damp, and vermin.

THE ROBINSON

PIANO CO. LD.

BRANCHES FROM PENANG TO

PEKING.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1906.

1118

TYPEWRITERS

CLEANED, REPAIRED, OVERHAULED

TYPEWRITING WORK UNDER-

TAKEN. Charges moderate.

R. A. Y. RIBBINS

(late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau)

34, Queen's Road Central (Second Floor),

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905.

119

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN

SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

47, LAM VONG ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1905.

1563

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905.

682

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-

FORE. R. A. Y. RIBBINS

WILEY'S SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE

CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE

and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in

all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 8888. AIR GUNS and

MUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1902.

893

JUST PUBLISHED.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND A POLITICAL NOVEL OF

ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE

(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs

Service, Author of "The Mystic



## NOTICE.

Communications regarding Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, and should be sent in before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: P.W.A. Codes: A.B.C. 544 Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS FOR SINGAPORE &amp; CALCUTTA.

**THE Steamship**

"LOMBARD"

will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight and further particulars apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1906. [1237]

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**THE Company's Steamship**

"HATCHING"

Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPEL & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [1238]

**BROCKLEBANK LINE TO THE FAR EAST.**

**STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA DIRECT.**

**THE British Steamship**

"GAEKWAR"

will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [1234]

**BROCKLEBANK LINE TO THE FAR EAST.**

**STEAM TO SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

**THE British Steamship**

"MURWARRI"

will leave for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [1235]

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer**

"JAPAN"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be secured under Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be received. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HERWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1906.

**BRITT & NELSON FIGHT PICTURES**

AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, TONIGHT (MONDAY), 11th JUNE.

Prices \$2, \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors 50 cents.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1906. [1230]

**NOTIFICATION.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, under instructions from H. H. M. MINISTER in PRINCE, the British Vice-CONSULATE at MACAO was CLOSED on the 31st May, until further notice.

R. W. MANSFIELD, H.E.M. CONSUL-GENERAL, Canton.

Macao, 4th June, 1906. [1213]

**HONGKONG CLUB.**

**NOTICE.**

**AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1906, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of electing a new Committee for the year 1906-7. The Notice posted in the Hall of the Club House.

By Order, C. H. GRACE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1906. [1215]

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

**NOTICE.**

I have This Day RESUMED Charge of the Business of the Company.

G. L. TOMLIN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1906. [1212]

**REMOVAL.**

**KWONG TAI LOY, Dealer in Rattan Furniture, Bamboo Blinds, Matting, etc., has REMOVED from 13, Queen's Road to 39, Des Voeux Road, same Building as Messrs. BRUTON & HERR.**

Hongkong, 31st May, 1906. [1190]

## AUCTIONS.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH** have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 11th day of June, 1906, at 3 p.m., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Situated at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

All those Pieces or Parcels of Ground situated at Victoria, aforesaid, registered in the Land Office respectively as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 305, and the REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 506, together with the messuages thereon, known as Nos. 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62, Stone Nullah Lane, and Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, Wanchai Road. Area 3,694 Square feet or thereabouts—Tenn 999 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagees,

or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers, Hongkong, 23rd May, 1906. [1127]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE Undersigned** have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, On THURSDAY, the 28th June, 1906, at 11 a.m., at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises, Kowloon,

COMPLETE CEMENT FACTORY, originally intended to be put up as the Kwantung Cement Factory, but landed in Hongkong on account of the Russo-Japanese War, will be sold, by order of the proprietor, Mr. Hereditary Honorary Citizen, Anatoly Charlamyevich Tetjakow, of Saigrajewo.

The Plant of this Cement Factory, which has been fitted out with the latest technical inventions for manufacturing Cement, by the dry system, consists among others of:—

Locomobiles, (Wolff, Magdeburg), MILLING MACHINES, (Smid, Copenhagen), COILING INSTALLATIONS (Atlas Fabr. ELECTRICAL, (Allg. Elec. Comp.), TRUCKS, &c., &c., &c.

All in all the whole plant is very nearly the same as the Factory Kijksdorph, near Malmo, in Sweden.

Specifications of the Machines and Accessories as well as any further information may be obtained from:—

SIEMSEN & Co., Hamburg & Hongkong, and LAWYER RUBINOFF, in St. Petersburg, Wassili O'row, 4 Linie, Hans No. 5, as well as from the Auctioneers, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [997]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

**MRS. GILLANDERS**

"GLENWOOD," 27, CAINE ROAD, Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [673]

**FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE AT "BRASSIDE."**

**A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE** standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour. Terms moderate. Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS, "Brasside," 20, Macdonnell Road (late of "Tang Yuen"). Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [43]

**A. LING & CO., FURNITURE STORE, PLATED GLASS AND CHOCOLERY WARE, &c., &c., and POOCHOW LACQUERED WARE, 68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [902]**

**AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.**

With CALIBRE 7.63 mm. FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS. SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [45]

**MITSUBISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA (MITSUBISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT MARUNOUCHI, TOKIO.**

Cable Address, "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices. All Letters Addressed: MANAGER, MITSUBISHI CO., with name of place under. BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND HANKOW.

AGENCIES: YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq. CHINKIANG: Messrs. GRATING & Co. MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co. SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinew, Namsuta and Kuni-Yamada Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Hazen Coal.

The Head and branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries. T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street. [696]

## TO LET.

## TO LET.

**NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.**

**GODOWN (Small) No. 324, Praya East.**

Apply to—**COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.**

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1906. [89]

## TO LET.

**THREE LARGE GODOWNS**, in the Praya East. Formerly in the occupation of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Apply to—**H. N. MODY, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. [1051]**

## TO LET.

**OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST.**

**A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.**

**A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE, FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE, "HAYTOR"—The PEAK. Immediate possession.**

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [524]**

## TO LET.

**FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FIRST and SECOND FLOORS of House No. 244, British Concession, SHAMPOO, having Twelve Rooms, viz. 1 Large Dining Room, 1 Reception Room, 10 Bed-Rooms, with Bath-Rooms attached and detached out-houses and Kitchen.**

Well ventilated, and completely installed with electrical fittings for Lights, &c. Suitable for Residences, Offices, or Boarding House.

For full Particulars, apply to **T. EDWARDS, Shamoon, Canton. [1138]**

## TO LET.

**TWO ROOMS on First Floor Kowloon Dispensary, suitable for Offices or Consulting Rooms.**

For Particulars, apply—**MANAGER, Kowloon Dispensary, Hongkong, 19th May, 1906. [1133]**

## TO LET.

**THE ACACIAS & "THE GROVE," having 26 ROOMS, with TENNIS COURT and Detached Out-Houses and Kitchen, situated in Robinson Road, Kowloon. Well ventilated; Electric Lights and Bells completely installed.**

Suitable for a First-Class Hotel.

Apply to—**E. M. HAZELAND, 37, Queen's Road Central, or WING ON, Contractor, 34, D'Almeida Street, Hongkong, 21st April, 1906. [93]**

## TO LET.

**NEW "KINGSCLERE" with Stables** entrances in both Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads.

For full particulars, apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hongkong, 17th February, 1905. [82]**

## TO LET.

**NO. 2 OLD BAILEY.**

Apply to—**ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 27th April, 1906. [971]**

## TO LET.

**TWO LARGE OFFICES on the First Floor of No. 34, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Post Office. Possession on or after the 10th December, 1905.**

Apply to—**WONG CHEE SANG, Care of YEE SANG FAT & Co., Hongkong, 30th November, 1905. [107]**

## TO LET.

**IN PRIVATE FAMILY on Higher Level, a Cool Room, Furnished or Unfurnished, Tennis Court and Stables Available.**

For Particulars, apply to—"E." Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 7th June, 1906. [1221]

## TO LET.

**NO. 15, KNUITSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.**

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [77]**

## TO LET.

**NO. 3, "FAIRVIEW," ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.**

**2ND FLOOR No. 12, Queen's Road Central.**

Apply to—**LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [501]**

## TO LET.

**IN HOTEL MANSIONS, a suite of Three Large Offices on corner overlooking Des Voeux Road; coolie quarters and all modern conveniences. Telephone and Electric Light fittings installed. Apply—REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, 20th March, 1906. [678]**

## TO LET.

**TWO GODOWNS, at East Point, close to the Water, suitable for the Storage of any Cargo.**

Floor Area 6,199 square feet each.

Apply to—**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [256]**

## TO LET.

**IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.**

Apply to—**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906. [346]**

## TO LET.

**NO. 3, CONDUIT ROAD. Electric Light** fitting installed. Possession from 1st September, 1906.

Apply to—**H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Hongkong, 9th June, 1906. [1232]**

## TO LET.

**TO LET AT KOWLOON.**

**5, ORMSBY TERRACE, GRANVILLE ROAD. Four Rooms, Kitchens, &c. Well and Completely Furnished. Possession on Wednesday, 13th instant.**

Apply to—**PERCY SMITH & SETH, 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 9th June, 1906. [1233]**

## TO LET.

**TO BE LET OR SOLD.**

**GODOWN. Built of Brick with Tiled Roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4,000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise.**

Apply to—**Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [1177]**

## TO LET.

**"BROCKHURST" PEAK, Newly Painted and Colour-washed, with use of Tennis Court, contains 6 Rooms. Splendid site and well suited for a Residential Mess.**

**2ND FLOOR in Central position, containing Four Large Rooms, Ante-room and Lavatory, with use of Electric Lift.**

**ONE SHOP at BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.**

**HOUSES on the ROBINSON ROAD Level, 24, BELLIUS TERRACE, Corner House; has a Fine View of the Harbour.**

**4 ROOMS on Top-floor at Eastern end of ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, suitable for either Offices or Residential purposes.**

**73, WYNDHAM STREET.**

Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [1193]**

## TO LET.

**SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late F. Blackhead & Co. and Shewan, Tomes & Co.'s Offices. Ground Floors and Top Floors with Godowns can be let separately on lease.**

Apply to—**CHUNG SHUN KO, First Floor, No. 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [51]**

## TO LET.

**HONGKONG CLUB.**

**TO LET.**

**TWO ROOMS on the Ground Floor of the Annex, from date, suitable for Offices. Anyone disposed to offer for the same please apply to—**

**C. H. GRACE, Secretary, Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [1156]**

## TO LET.

**HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE and SALISBURY AVENUE, Kowloon.**

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, 4th April, 1906. [390]**

## TO LET.

**SECOND FLOOR, No. 10, Queen's Road Central.**

**No. 2, WEST END TERRACE.**

Apply to—**WANG HING, 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [1148]**

## TO LET.

**SEYMOUR ROAD LOWER, No. 31.**

**TANG YUEN, Macdonnell Road, No. 18 (5 Rooms).**

**No. 59, CAINE ROAD.**

**PRAYA EAST, No. 81, Top Floor (Godown).**

Apply to—**SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. [366]**

## TO LET.

**ONE ROOM on the Third-floor of QUEEN'S BUILDING, Chater Road West.**

Apply to—**H. N. MODY, Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906. [1201]**

## TO LET.

**GODOWN, No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.**

Apply to—**HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 28th June, 1906. [75]**

## TO LET.

**A COMMODIOUS SIX-ROOMED HOUSE with Garden at No. 35, Conduit Road. Immediate possession.**

Apply to—**"C." No. 2, Bellies Terrace, Hongkong, 17th May, 1906. [1081]**

## TO LET.

**PURE FRESH WATER.**

**THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT CO., LTD.** is prepared to supply any Quantity of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

Call Flag—W.

**J. W. KEW, Manager, Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor, Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [621]**

## TO LET.

**FOR EUROPE & AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for PRIVATE RESIDENTS at THE OUTPOSTS. A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the**

**HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,** with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT. Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage to any part of the World \$2

## BANKS.

**DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.**

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP... Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yankow, Shanghai, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers:—KORNICHOV SREHANDLUNG (PREUSSISCHE STAATSBANK) Berlin.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO-GESellschaft, DEUTSCHE BANK, S. BLEICHRODER, BERLINER HANDELS-GESellschaft, BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE, ROBERT VARSCHAUER & Co., MENDELSSOHN & Co., M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & Co., JACOB S. H. STERN, NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, HAMBURG, SAL. OFFENHEIM, JR. & Co., Köln., BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN-UND WERESBANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT, DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO-GESellschaft, INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

**HUGO SUTER, Manager, Hongkong, 1st May, 1906. [127]**

**HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.**

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FLEXIBLE DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, H. E. H. HUNTER, Acting Chief Manager, Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [24]

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Yen 24,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP... " 21,000,000

CAPITAL UNPAID... " 3,000,000

RESERVE FUND... " 10,300,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND... " 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Tokyo, Kobe, Nagasaki, Lyons, New York, London, Honolulu, Bombay, San Francisco, Tientsin, Newchwang, Shanghai, Peking, Mukden, Dairen, Chefoo, Tieling, Port Arthur.

LONDON BANKERS: THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, PARB'S BANK, LIMITED, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED: On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum

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## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

APPELACHEE, German str., 611, H. R. Gantard, 10th June—Pahoi; 7th June and Hothow 7th June—Jensen & Co.  
 APPELACHEE, British str., 2,325, A. Mills, 8th June—Shanghai 5th June, Refined Petroleum—Standard Oil Co., Ltd.  
 CHICAGO, British steamer, 10th June, from Canton.  
 CLAUDIA, German str., 1,103, J. I. Worsen, 10th June—Bangkok 2nd June, Rico—Jensen & Co.  
 FLORE, German str., 838, R. Wagner, 10th June—Hoi An 6th June, East—Sunder, Weller & Co.  
 GONSALES, American str., 700, Harritt, 9th June—Hoi An 4th June, Ballast—Chinese.  
 HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Suzon, 9th June—Hoi An 4th June, Ballast—Chinese.  
 JAPAN, British str., 2,735, F. Noley, 9th June—London and Singapore 4th June, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 KOWLOON, German steamer, 9th June, from Canton.  
 LIANGCHOW, British str., 9th June, from Canton.  
 MACHRE, German str., 196, R. Zollner, 10th June—Bangkok via Swatow 3rd May, Rico and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.  
 NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,072, W. C. T. S. Fisher, 10th June—San Francisco 10th May and Shanghai 7th June, Mails and General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
 PHAET, Norwegian str., 715, F. Olsen, 10th June—Bangkok via Kuching 4th June, Rico—Butterfield & Swire.  
 LIGHTNING, British str., 2,122, J. G. Spence, 10th June—Calcutta via Straits 25th May, General—David Sassoon & Co.  
 SHANGHAI, British steamer, 10th June, from Canton.  
 SUNDRIANO, British str., 187, J. Robinson, 9th June—Hoi An 4th June, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.  
 TINGHONG, British str., 901, C. J. Kerr, 9th June—Saigon 5th June, General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
 TUNGSHING, British steamer, 9th June, from Canton.  
 YIKSANG, British steamer, 10th June, from Canton.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE  
 June 9th.  
 Brand, Norwegian str., for Soutabaya  
 Luerke, British str., for Saigon.

## DEPARTURES.

June 9th.  
 KWEIYANG, British str., for Newchwang, June 9th.  
 CHANGHAI, British str., for Yokohama.  
 HAINAN, British str., for Amoy.  
 KANON, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 LYDIA, German str., for Swatow.  
 LYDIA, German str., for Shanghai.  
 MOKLAK, British str., for Samang.  
 PHRANANG, German str., for Bangkok.  
 PROKENS, German str., for Kwanaburwan.  
 RUBI, British str., for Manila.  
 SUNDRIANO, British str., for Vancouver.  
 WASHINGTON, British str., for Shanghai, June 10th.  
 APPELACHEE, British str., for Canton.  
 DAIGI MARU, Japanese str., for Tamsui.  
 DERWENT, British str., for Swatow.  
 ELIS, Rickmers, German str., for Singapore.  
 GLENFALLOCH, British str., for Amoy.  
 GLENFALLOCH, British str., for Amoy.  
 TUNGSHING, British str., for Shanghai.  
 VOLTE, British str., for Singapore.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German str. *Apollonia* reports: Fair weather and S.W. winds.  
 The British str. *Apollonia* reports: Strong monsoon and fine clear weather.  
 The British str. *Apollonia* reports: Very fine weather, smooth sea and variable winds.  
 The British str. *Apollonia* reports: Very strong S.W. monsoon with heavy rain and cyclonic winds in the Bay of Bengal.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.  
 (Florio and Rabattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.  
 Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to Aden, Suez, Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, also Venice and Trieste, all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levantine and Black Sea Ports up to Callao. (Taking Cargo at through rates to Persian Gulf and Bagdad, also Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Almeria and Malaga.)

## THE Steamship

"CAPRI."  
 Captain Helito, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 11th June, at Noon.  
 At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.  
 For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to  
 CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, 10th May, 1906.

FOR SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG.  
 (Taking Cargo at through rates to Tientsin and Chefoo.)

## THE Steamship

"KOWLOON."  
 Captain C. St. Br. will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, 12th inst., at 4 P.M.  
 For Freight, apply to  
 STEWART & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, 8th June, 1906.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship  
 "TOURANE."  
 Captain Girard, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, 12th inst.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
 Hongkong, 9th June, 1906.

THE ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship  
 "APPELACHEE,"  
 will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of June.  
 For Freight and further particulars, apply to  
 SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, 31st May, 1906.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FRIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.	2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.	3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.	4. From Naval Yard to East Point.			
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DONGOLA	Brit. str.	—	G. Phillips	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	PALAWAN	Brit. str.	—	A. F. Street	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 20th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	BENLOUARD	Brit. str.	—	Henderson	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About 22nd inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	DEUCALION	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	AXA	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PROMETHEUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th July.
MARSEILLES, &c., via PORTS OF CALL.	PINGUEY	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st July.
BREMEN, via PORTS OF CALL.	SALAZIE	Brit. str.	—	Alland	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	PREUSSEN	Ger. str.	—	R. Meyer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst., at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Schmidt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	ACILIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	von Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	RENNANIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SCHWABENBURG	Ger. str.	k.w.	Luning	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	ALBIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Muller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
COPENHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS	SPEZIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
TRIESTE, &c., via SINGAPORE, &c.	CAMBODIA	Dan. str.	—	Tamavich	MEICHERS & Co.	Quick despatch.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	NIPPON	Aus. str.	—	—	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 3rd July.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	HYSON	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	PATROCLUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SIEN	Brit. str.	—	Wilkes	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 14th inst.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	INDONESIA	Am. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	About 30th inst.
YANCOOVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	ANGLO SATOR	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 10th July.
YANCOOVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC L. Co.	On 20th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) SEATTLE, &c., via JAPAN	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC L. Co.	On 27th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) SEATTLE, &c., via JAPAN	ONFA	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th July.
PORTLAND, OREGON via SHANGHAI, &c.	LYRA	Am. str.	—	G. V. Williams	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd July.
SAN FRANCISCO via PORTS	NICOMEDIA	Ger. str.	—	Wagmann	FORSLAND & ARNATZ S.S. Co.	On 21st inst., Daylight.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	APPELACHEE	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 20th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	PRINCE WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	1 m.	Woltemas	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	CHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	MEICHERS & Co.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
JAPAN via SHANGHAI & KOB	MAITURU MARU	Jap. str.	—	McArthur	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst., at Noon.
JAPAN via SHANGHAI	CHOTANG	Dut. str.	—	E. B. S. Noley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	TOREANE	Fre. str.	—	—	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	TAISHAN	Brit. str.	—	Girard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	KOWLOON	Ger. str.	—	J. T. Laidg	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WOSANG	Brit. str.	—	C. Stehr	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	KUJANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	About 14th inst.
SHANGHAI	DEUT	Brit. str.	—	C. L. Daniel	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 15th inst., P.M.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	MARWARI	Brit. str.	—	T. Nemoto	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 18th inst., A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	SHOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	MEICHERS & Co.	On 20th inst.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	GNESERAU	Ger. str.	—	T. Ohta	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	JOSHIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Merlin	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 13th inst., A.M.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	MAITURU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
TAMU via SWATOW & AMOY	SHAOHSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. M. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	On 14th inst., Daylight.
AMOY, STRAITS & RANGOON	ZAIDA	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. E. Hodgins	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SUNDRIANO	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
SWATOW, TIENTSIN, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	—	DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & Co.	On 13th inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FLOCHOW	TAMING	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	R. Almond	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA	LOMBARD	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 14th inst., P.M.
SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA DIRECT	GAERWAR	Brit. str.	—	—	CARLOWITZ & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & PENANG	CAPEI	Ital. str.	—	—	—	—

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
YOKOHAMA via SHANGHAI JAPAN	DELTA	About 10th June	Freight and Passage.
and KORE	E. B. S. Noley	June	
SHANGHAI	DELTA	About 14th June	Freight and Passage.
	C. L. Daniel	June	
LONDON &c., via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DONGOLA	Noon, 16th June	See Special Advertisement.
	G. Phillips	June	
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	PALAWAN	About 26th June	Freight and Passage.
	A. F. Street	June	

For further Particulars, apply to  
 E. A. HEWETT,  
 Superintendent.  
 Hongkong, 4th June, 1906.



## HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSE carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 16th June, Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	Manila	On 23rd June, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
 SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
 GENERAL MANAGERS.  
 Hongkong, 4th June, 1906.



## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

## AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)  
 S.S. "ANGLO SAXON" ..... On 10th July.  
 For freight and further information apply to  
 SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
 GENERAL AGENTS.  
 Hongkong, 30th May, 1906.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, ST. PAULI INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA FOR OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.  
 STEAMSHIP TONS. CAPTAIN TO SAIL AT DAYLIGHT  
 "NICOMEDIA" 4370 Wagmann June 21st, 1906.  
 "NUMANTIA" 4370 Feldmann July 14th, 1906.  
 Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and to Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to  
 S. SILVERSTONE, ACTING GENERAL AGENT.  
 Hongkong, 29th March, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF 12 days across the Pacific is the "EMPEROR LINE" Saving 3 to 7 days' Ocean Travel  
 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.  
 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration)	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 20th June	11th July.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 27th June	21st July.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 11th July	1st Aug.
"MONTEAGLE"	3,500	WEDNESDAY, 18th July	11th Aug.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 1st Aug.	22nd Aug.
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 8th Aug.	1st Sept.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KORE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the Company's PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS, FAIRLY from the PACIFIC to the ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.  
 Hongkong to London, 1st Class, ..... via St. Lawrence £80; via New York £62.  
 Intermediate on Steamers ..... £40, " " £42.  
 and 1st Class Rail ..... " " £42.  
 R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" passengers only to Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD.  
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.  
 For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to  
 D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,  
 Corner Paddar Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.  
OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LONDON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, Glasgow, Trieste, Genoa, Ports in the Levant, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, North and South American Ports.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATE
ANDALUSIA	(Havre, Bremen and Hamburg)	On 20th June Freight.
Capt. Schmidt	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
ACILIA	(Havre and Hamburg)	On 25th June Freight.
Capt. Schenke	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
RENNANIA	(Havre and Hamburg)	On 4th July Freight & Passengers.
Capt. von Hoff	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
SCHWARZBURG	(Havre and Hamburg)	On 20th July Freight.
Capt.	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
ALBIA	(Havre and Hamburg)	On 6th Aug. Freight.
Capt. Luning	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
SPEZIA	(Havre and Hamburg)	On 20th Aug. Freight.
Capt. Muller	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	

\* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabin amidships. Lighted throughout by electricity. Daily qualified doctor and stewardesses are carried.  
 For Further Particulars, apply to  
 HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.  
 HONGKONG OFFICE, KING'S BUILDINGS.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)  
 STEAMSHIP TONS. CAPTAIN TO SAIL AT DAYLIGHT  
 "SHANGHAI" 4,370 "CHOYANG" Monday, 11th June, 4 P.M.  
 "SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA" "KUTSANG" Tuesday, 12th June, 3 P.M.  
 "SHANGHAI via SWATOW" "WOSANG" Tuesday, 12th June, 4 P.M.  
 "MANILA" "LOONGSANG" Friday, 15th June, 4 P.M.  
 \* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
 Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang & Yangtze Ports.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
 GENERAL MANAGERS.  
 Hongkong, 9th June, 1906.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

## STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"SALAZIE."  
 Captain Alland, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 12th June, at 1 P.M.  
 Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.  
 Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.  
 Next sailings will be as follows:  
 S.S. "OCEANIAN" ..... 26th June.  
 S.S. "TOURANE" ..... 10th July.  
 S.S. "TONKIN" ..... 24th July.  
 S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC" ..... 31st Aug.  
 S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS" ..... 21st Aug.  
 G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
 Hongkong, 30th May, 1906.

## COMPAGNIE DES CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FOR CALLAO (PERU).  
THE Company's Steamship

"AMIRAL EXELMANS"  
 5,500 Tons, Captain P. Goss, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 P.M.  
 Also taking Passengers and Freight to Port of Chile and South or Central America, if sufficient inducement offers.  
 For further particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to  
 G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
 Agent.  
 (Messageries Maritimes Co.)  
 Hongkong, 8th June, 1906.

## BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY, STRAITS AND RANGOON.  
THE Company's Steamship

"ZAIDA."  
 Captain A. M. Rait, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at Daylight.  
 For Freight or Passage apply to  
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, 8th June, 1906.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIAN ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.  
 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"DONGOLA."  
 Captain G. Phillips, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for MARSEILLES and LONDON DIRECT via COLOMBO on SATURDAY, the 16th June, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo direct for the above ports connecting with the Co's. as follows:  
 \* For further particulars, apply to  
 E. A. HEWETT,  
 Superintendent.  
 Hongkong, 4th June, 1906.



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